

Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Rumor from Corinth.

It is rumored that Beauregard is evacuating Corinth. If he is outnumbered by (ten, Halleck's army, this may be true. It is doubtful, if this is the case, whether he would go to Columbus, Miss., or Memphis. Probably the former.

Hanging Spies.

The rebels having commenced this game, let some of the numerous prowling spies in our armies be swung up. It ought to have been done long ago.

Gen. Mitchell Makes Another Move.

The indefatigable Gen. Mitchell keeps the secessh stirred up in northern Alabama. The other day it was said that he had been obliged to evacuate Huntsville. As we had never known him to make any backward steps. It appears now that he did not leave that nice town on compulsion, but to take a railroad excursion to Bridgeport, some hundred miles towards Chattanooga, where he burnt a railroad bridge, and thus secured himself from any visit which the rebels might be disposed to make, from that direction. He then returned and telegraphs to the secretary of war that he has the whole of Alabama, north of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, under subjection, has finished his campaign, and is ready for another job. As the general has a genius for railroad-ing, we hope the President will order him to take charge of the road south of Corinth.

Removal of Sturgis and Denver.

If Sturgis and Denver have been removed from command in Kansas, as reported, the fact will be hailed with satisfaction everywhere. These two men represent more fully than any others, the class of tyrants who ruled that ill-fated territory, in the days of Buchanan. That they should be sent there again to oppress free state men, and by a republican administration, was humiliating to all who sided that administration to power. We are glad that the stigma and shame of having them there is now removed, and we hope some new commander may be appointed possessing ideas more in consonance with the people there, and right minded men everywhere.

Fort Macon Captured.

One after another, the forts taken by the treachery of the rebels, from the government, are being captured and re-occupied. Fort Macon, at Beaufort, N. C., is now added to the list, by the heroic and indefatigable Burnside. After it was fully investigated, it does not appear to have stood a long siege, as it was to have been attacked last Tuesday. If Wilmington should be next taken, the federal forces would then have full control of the coast of North Carolina, besides occupying an important railroad point in the south.

New Plan of Taxation.

The New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce have united in recommending to Congress an entirely new plan of taxation. They assume that the government will need an annual revenue of \$260,000,000. They propose to supply it by a tax of one per cent. on the sales of all goods and merchandise, and other property, an excise on cotton, tobacco, liquors, and a tax on real and personal property, as follows:

From all sales of goods and merchandise and other property, at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent. yielding four millions annually, the annual sum of \$4,000,000.  
From the tariff, the sum of \$20,000,000.  
From an excise on cotton, of 2 cents a bale, \$20,000,000.  
From an excise on tobacco, of 20 cents a bale, \$20,000,000.  
From an excise on tax on whisky and other liquors, of 25 cents per gallon, \$20,000,000.  
From an excise on tax on malt liquors, of 5 cents per gallon, \$20,000,000.  
From a direct tax upon real and personal property, \$20,000,000.

This tax is to be collected by officers already appointed—post-masters, custom-house officers, etc.—by the sale of stamps. Every transfer of property to be accompanied by the use of stamps, one cent for every dollar's worth sold.

It is contended that this method of taxation is without complication and easily carried into effect. It saves the appointment of about twenty thousand tax collectors; makes all classes pay according to their expenditures, the rich for their luxuries, while the excise reaches cotton, the product which is the principal cause of the war; tobacco and liquors because their use should be discouraged, and those who indulge in them should pay for the indulgence which is an injury to society.

We like the plan, and upon a hasty consideration of the subject, believe it is the best system that has been proposed. It has the sanction of the best financiers of the east, and we do not see why it is not just to all sections of the country.

I am at present on board the sloop of war Wachusett, and have been with her for the last two weeks. We are in the York river, some four miles below Yorktown, and when everything is ready, are to assist in the taking of the place. Yorktown and Gloucester Point (opposite) are both strongly fortified. Besides the fortifications at those two points, there is a line of fortifications entirely across the peninsula from Yorktown to James river. They have some large guns at Yorktown, and frequently try their range on us; but so far they have been unable to hit us, though they have dropped shell all around us.

Two weeks ago when the army advanced on this place, every one expected it would be taken with little trouble, but the works appear to have taken every one by surprise; no one expected to find the place half as strongly fortified as it is. It would have been madness to have attacked the enemy at that time, as it would have been almost an impossibility to have taken the place. Even if it had been taken, it would have been with such a loss on our side as would have more than overbalanced the advantage gained.

McClellan is now engaged in mounting large siege guns and mortars with which to batter down their works, and so make it a little more even. When everything is ready, the fight will commence in earnest, and not till then; McClellan is not going to be defeated. He feels confident of taking the place, as does every one here. If they stand their ground, it will undoubtedly be a hard fight.

In the river we have four wooden vessels to contend with a water battery on the Yorktown side of the river, which, with other batteries on the bluff above the water battery and at Gloucester, contain between forty and fifty guns, some of which have a longer range than any we have, and a shell from one of them would knock one of our vessels clear from the water. With half a dozen iron-clad gun boats we could do something with them; as it is, we could go in range for our guns, and get sunk in twenty minutes, for our pains. It does seem as if there was something wrong in the powers that be. Iron-clad gunboats are as much needed on the rivers here, as in the west, and why the thing has not been attended to, is the question. You of course think we are slow here; it would seem so to any one, not here, to see the situation of things. Give us Foot's fleet here, and we could do something; but as it is, we have got to take time to mount siege guns on shore, as I said before. The old fortifications at Yorktown are still visible, and the enemy have guns mounted on some of them. They did not do Cornwallis much service, and I am thinking they will not Jeff. Davis. There is continued skirmishing going on between the two armies, and I suppose the 5th has its share. It is on the right of Key's corps d'armee, and is now about five miles from Yorktown, towards the James river. I have not seen any of them in about four weeks. H. R. C.

From the Eighth Regiment.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

HUNTER, TENN., April 25, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My company with five others, have just returned from grand guard, four miles in advance of the main body. Our chain of sentinels on our outposts extend 13 miles in length, covering the whole front of the army. Here we deploy the men as skirmishers; they stand from 15 to 20 yards apart, just as the ground will permit. They are called masked sentinels and are stationed behind trees, logs, and such things as come near. On the main roads strong detachments of infantry are stationed beyond us, and still further cavalry pickets. Just as we were relieved last evening a squad of rebel cavalry made their appearance, and our cavalry pickets started in pursuit of them. They fled to the woods, and as our pickets entered the woods a party of infantry fired on them, but no one was hurt. Our five companies were then ordered forward at once; we proceeded to the spot where the skirmish took place, but were too late to get a shot, the rebels having fled to the woods. Night coming on, and our commander not wishing to provoke a fight just now, we were ordered back to camp.

It would be impossible for me to let you know how many troops there are here, even if I should try to find out. All I can say is the ground we cover extends 13 miles in length, and three miles in width, all one entire camp, and the river is lined with transports, for miles each way, loaded with troops. You would imagine yourself in some great city to see the men going to and fro, troops moving constantly. In one direction you would see a battery of guns moving out to find a camping ground; in another direction you would see a regiment of cavalry; in another you would see infantry, till you are bewildered with the exciting scene. Sightings are to be seen here that will never be forgotten by those that witness them.

Beides the troops here, Gen. Mitchell

south of us with 25,000 men. Our lines will meet his. This is the army of the war. Men get lost in the camps, and it is almost impossible to find the way back if one goes far from home. All that I wonder at is how the government manages to get the feed around as regular as it comes. We want to be surprised here again. We are under Gen. Pope; he is a splendid officer, and the men feel safe under his command. Six generals visited us yesterday on the outposts; among them was Gen. Pope with his staff. I had command of our division of the guard, and was on duty at the time. I turned out the guard and saluted them. One of the generals turned to me and asked what troops were. I answered him, a portion of the 8th Wisconsin. He turned to Gen. Pope and had some conversation with him. They acknowledged the salute and passed on. There are not many troops here that can beat the 8th in the manual of arms. The general referred to

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

MILWAUKEE, May 1st.

Midnight dispatches report heavy can-

nonading throughout Monday night and

Tuesday, in the direction of Fort Wright.

It is supposed that gunboats from New Or-

leans had attacked our fleet.

A serious skirmish took place between

the advance guard, 5000 strong, and a large

body of rebels, 5 miles from Corinth. Fe-

derals victorious. Cannonading still heard

when steamer left. No particulars as to

loss &c.

CAIRO, April 30.

A refugee brings Memphis papers of the

26th, which, however, contain but little

matter of interest, further than the con-

firmation of the surrender of New Orleans.

The Avalanche grumbles that the rebel

government suppresses the details in regard

to the affair, and says nothing but the bare

facts of the surrender are known.

The refugee says that the southern people

are first losing all confidence in their river

defenses, and it is generally admitted that

the federal army can be no longer successful

if opposed.

It also insinuates a lack of confidence

in the stability of the southern confederacy,

by advising its patrons to invest whatever

money they have in real estate, while pur-

chases can be made with the currency now

in circulation, which is principally rebel

treasury notes.

The conscription law is being enforced,

and Union citizens are secretly themselves

or flying to avoid its operations.

Memphis is represented by this refugee

to be in the highest state of excitement,

anticipating the advent of the Yankee from

either side at any moment.

Merchants of strong and avowed secession

proclivities are removing their goods to

places of concealment and security, &c. Large

numbers of families are moving

away daily.

All the public stores have been put in

readiness for immediate destruction at the

slightest notice.

Special to Tribune from Cairo.

Packet Diligence, from Tippecanoe, reports an

alarm of danger of water in the Mississippi.

Hundreds of houses on the bank of the

river at that place and New Madrid, are

submerged. Thousands of cattle, sheep

and hogs are washed away. Many families

are living in flat boats. Everywhere along

the river there is very great suffering in

consequence of the unprecedented flood.

The whole of Columbus, up to the foot of

the fortifications, is overflowed. Water is

running into the windows of houses.

Hickman is also suffering greatly. Forti-

fications, at Island No. 10, and upon the

main land opposite, are still above water,

the main land lower battery. A large

amount of cannon and heavy ordnance

stores, captured from the rebels on the

shore is still lying in the bayou and cannot

be removed until the water subsides. Point

Pleasant is entirely drowned out.

Memphis papers of the 26th say, that at

a convention of planters, held at Selma,

Alabama, it was unanimously resolved to

restrict the production of cotton to five

hundred pounds for each hand employed,

and advising the cultivation of breadstuffs

instead; recommended a levy of a tax of

\$25 per bale, on all grown over that

amount. Martial law declared in Eastern

Tennessee. Columbus, Georgia, works are

turning out six cannon a day. General

Albert Pike has issued an order compli-

menting his Indian allies for gallantry at

Pea Ridge.

New York, April 30.

The City of Washington, from Queens-

town, 17th, arrived here at an early hour

this morning. The news is mainly antici-

pated.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.

The Charleston Mercury says that two

gunboats left the city on the previous

Thursday, to run the blockade. The Guide,

Wave, and two others were taken. The

crew of the Guide was landed on Gibbs

Island, on Wednesday. On Friday they

were seen by our pickets, who were under

the supposition that they were Yankees.

David Kauffor of Augusta was killed. The

three other vessels were sent to Port Royal.

The gunboat Mount Vernon arrived from

the blockade of Wilmington, on Sunday

night. She left there the Jamestown and

Victoria. The Cambridge sailed hence for

Wilmington, on Sunday. The Mount Ver-

non's boilers are defective, but she will re-

turn to her station in a few days. There

is but little news. Fort Caswell is being

strengthened by the rebels, in expectation

of an attack. The schooner Kate, from

Nassau, was captured by the Mount Ver-

non, about two weeks ago, while attempt-

ing to run the blockade.

HARRISONBURG, Va., April 28.

Through secession channels it is learned

that the governor of North Carolina was

arrested and imprisoned in Richmond two

weeks ago, on account of his Union senti-

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.

Positive information is received of the

recovery of Gov. Harvey's body. It is on

the way home. Midnight dispatches report

Fort Macon surrendered and in the hands

of Burnside. Same dispatches say:—

Beauregard had evacuated Corinth and had

fallen back on Memphis.

Huntsville, Ala., May 1.

How. E. Stanton, Secy of War.

Yesterday the enemy having cut our

wires, attacked during the night one of our

brigades. I deemed it my duty to lead in

person the expedition against Bridgeport.

I started by train of cars in the morning,

followed by two additional companies of

cavalry. I found that our pickets had en-

gaged the enemy's pickets, four miles from

Bridgeport, and after a sharp engagement,

in which we lost one man killed, drove

them across a stream, the railroad bridge of

which I had previously burned; with four

regiments of infantry, two pieces of artil-

lery, dragged by hand, and two companies

of cavalry at Bridgeport, we advanced to

the burnt bridge, and opened our fire upon

the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus

producing the impression that our advance

would be by the railroad. This accomplish-

ed, the entire force was thrown across the

country about a mile and put on the road

leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The

middle column now advanced at a rapid

pace. Our scouts attacked those of the en-

emy and forced them from the Bridgeport

road. We then succeeded in making a

complete surprise.

Immediately forming our line of battle

on the crest of a wooded hill, within 500

yards of the works constructed to defend

the bridge, at our first fire the rebels broke

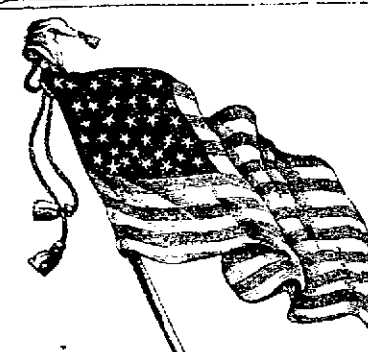






**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.  
**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.  
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Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Humour from Corinth.

It is rumored that Beauregard is evacuating Corinth. If he is outnumbered by Gen. Halleck's army, this may be true. It is doubtful, if this is the case, whether he would go to Columbus, Miss., or Memphis. Probably the former.

Hangings Spies.

The rebels having commenced this game, let some of the numerous prowling spies in our armies be swung up. It ought to have been done long ago.

Gen. Mitchell Makes Another Move.

The indefatigable Gen. Mitchell keeps the secessh stirred up in northern Alabama. The other day it was said that he had been obliged to evacuate Huntsville. We felt a regret at this announcement, as we had never known him to make any backward steps. It appears now that he did not leave that nice town on compulsion, but to take a railroad excursion to Bridgeport, some hundred miles towards Chattanooga, where he burnt a railroad bridge, and thus secured himself from any visit which the rebels might be disposed to make, from that direction. He then returned and telegraphed to the secretary of war that he has the whole of Alabama, north of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, under subjection, has finished his campaign, and is ready for another job. As the general has a genius for railroad work, we hope the President will order him to take charge of the road south of Corinth.

Removal of Sturgis and Denver.

If Sturgis and Denver have been removed from command in Kansas, as reported, the fact will be hailed with satisfaction everywhere. These two men represent more fully than any others, the class of tyrants who ruled that ill-fated territory, in the days of Buchanan. That they should be sent there again to oppress free state men, and by a republican administration, was humiliating to all who aided that administration to power. We are glad that the stigma and shame of having them there is now removed, and we hope some new commander may be appointed possessing ideas more in consonance with the people there, and right minded men everywhere.

Now that it is known that New Mexico is in no danger, and a change in officers at Leavenworth is announced. We have some hopes that our Wisconsin troops will be ordered back from Fort Riley, and placed in position where they can be of service to their country.

Fort Macon Captured.

One after another, the forts taken by the treachery of the rebels, from the government, are being captured and re-occupied. Fort Macon, at Beaufort, N. C., is now added to the list, by the heroic and indefatigable Burnside. After it was fully invested, it does not appear to have stood a long siege, as it was to have been attacked last Tuesday. If Wilmington should be next taken, the federal forces would then have full control of the coast of North Carolina, besides occupying an important railroad point in the south.

New Plan of Taxation.

The New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce have united in recommending to Congress an entirely new plan of taxation. They assume that the government will need an annual revenue of \$250,000,000. They propose to supply it by a tax of one per cent. on the sales of all goods and merchandise, and other property, an excise on cotton, tobacco, liquors, and a tax on real and personal property, as follows:

From all sales of goods and merchandise and other property, at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent. yielding, some economists believe, the annual sum of \$100,000,000.  
From the tariff the sum of 30,000,000.  
From an excise or tax on cotton, of 2 cents per bale, 20,000,000.  
From an excise or tax on tobacco, of 20 cents per lb., 30,000,000.  
From an excise or tax on liquors, of 25 cents per gallon, 20,000,000.  
From an excise or tax on real and personal property, 5,000,000.  
From a direct tax upon real and personal property, 12,000,000.

This tax is to be collected by officers already appointed—post-masters, custom-house officers, etc.—by the sale of stamps. Every transfer of property to be accompanied by the use of stamps, one cent for every dollar's worth sold.

It is contended that this method of taxation is without complication and easily carried into effect. It saves the appointment of about twenty thousand tax collectors; makes all classes pay according to their expenditures, the rich for their luxuries, while the excise reaches cotton, the product which is the principal cause of the war; tobacco and liquors because their use should be discouraged, and those who indulge in them should pay for the indulgence which is an injury to society.

We like the plan, and upon a hasty consideration of the subject, believe it is the best system that has been proposed. It has the sanction of the best financiers of the east, and we do not see why it is not just to all sections of the country.

I am at present on board the sloop of war Wachusett, and have been with her for the last two weeks. We are in the York river, some four miles below Yorktown, and when everything is ready, are to assist in the taking of the place. Yorktown and Gloucester Point (opposite) are both strongly fortified. Besides the fortifications at those two points, there is a line of fortifications entirely across the peninsula from Yorktown to James river. They have some large guns at Yorktown, and frequently try their range on us; but so far they have been unable to hit us, though they have dropped shell all around us.

Two weeks ago when the army advanced on this place, every one expected it would be taken with little trouble, but the works appear to have taken every one by surprise; no one expected to find the place half as strongly fortified as it is. It would have been madness to have attacked the enemy at that time, as it would have been almost an impossibility to have taken the place. Even if it had been taken, it would have been with such a loss on our side as would have more than overbalanced the advantage gained.

McClellan is now engaged in mounting large siege guns and mortars with which to batter down their works, and so make it a little more even. When everything is ready, the fight will commence in earnest, and not till then; McClellan is not going to be defeated. He feels confident of taking the place, as does every one here. If they stand their ground, it will undoubtedly be a hard fight.

In the river we have four wooden vessels to contend with a water battery on the Yorktown side of the river, which, with other batteries on the bluff above the water battery and at Gloucester, contain between forty and fifty guns, some of which have a longer range than any we have, and a shell from one of them would knock one of our vessels clear from the water. With half a dozen iron-clad gun boats we could do something with them; as it is, we could go up in range for our guns, and get sunk in twenty minutes, for our pains. It does seem as if there was something wrong in the powers that be. Iron-clad gunboats are as much needed on the rivers here, as in the west, and why the thing has not been attended to, is the question. You of course think we are slow here; it would seem so to any one, not here, to see the situation of things. Give us Foote's fleet here, and we could do something; but as it is, we have got to take time to mount siege guns on shore, as I said before. The old fortifications at Yorktown are still visible, and the enemy have guns mounted on some of them. They did not do Cornwallis much service, and I am thinking they will not Jeff. Davis. There is continued skirmishing going on between the two armies, and I suppose the 6th has its share. It is on the right of Key's corps d'armee, and is now about five miles from Yorktown, towards the James river. I have not seen any of them in about four weeks.

H. R. C.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

Home, Tenn., April 20, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—My company with five others, have just returned from grand guard, four miles in advance of the main body. Our chain of sentinels on our outposts extend 15 miles in length, covering the whole front of the army. Here we deploy the men as skirmishers; they stand from 15 to 20 yards apart, just as the ground will permit. They are called masked sentinels and are stationed behind trees, logs, and such things as come near. On the main roads around detachments of infantry are stationed beyond us, and still farther cavalry pickets. Just as we were relieved last evening a squad of rebel cavalry made their appearance, and our cavalry pickets started in pursuit of them. They fled to the woods, and as our pickets entered the woods a party of infantry fired on them, but no one was hurt. Our five companies were then ordered forward at once; we proceeded to the spot where the skirmish took place, but were too late to get a shot, the rebels having fled to the woods. Night coming on, and our commander not wishing to provoke a fight just now, we were ordered back to camp.

It would be impossible for me to let you know how many troops there are here, even if I should try to find out. All I can say is the ground we cover extends 15 miles in length, and three miles in width, all one entire camp, and the river is lined with transports, for miles each way, loaded with troops. You would imagine yourself in some great city to see the men going to and fro, troops moving constantly. In one direction you would see a battery of guns moving out to find a camping ground; in another direction you would see a regiment of cavalry; in another you would see infantry, till you are bewildered with the existing scene. Sight is to be seen here that will never be forgotten by those that witness them.

Besides the troops here, Gen. Mitchell is south of us with 25,000 men. Our lines will soon meet him. This is the army of the war. Men get lost in the camps, and it is almost impossible to find the way back if one goes far from home. All that I wonder at is how the government manages to get the feed around as regular as it comes. We were surprised here again. We are under Gen. Pope; he is a splendid officer, and the men feel safe under his command. Six generals visited us yesterday on the outposts; among them was Gen. Pope with his staff. I had command of our division of the guard, and was on duty at the time. I turned out the guard and saluted them. One of the generals turned to me and asked what troops were in. I answered him, a portion of the 8th Wisconsin. He turned to Gen. Pope and had some conversation with him. They acknowledged the salute and passed on. There are not many troops here that can beat the 8th in the manual of arms. The general referred to

We keep two day's rations cooked on hand all the while, and ready to move at any minute. It is understood here that Gen. Mitchell tapped the wires below here yesterday, and got Beauregard's dispatches to Davis. The rebel general says unless something is done for his troops at once, he can hold out but a few days longer.

Wisconsin is well represented in this army, and I think every Wisconsin regiment has some one in it from Rock county, for there is not a day but some one comes to see some of my men. Lieut. King is sick in hospital here, with the fever. The rest of my men are well and in good spirits. They think after this fight the war will soon be over, and they say they will fight "for keeps," and I think they will. We have had no news from the north for the last seven days. Send the mail to Cairo.

Yours &c., W. B. BRITTON,

Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg. W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

MILWAUKEE, May 1st.

Midnight dispatches report heavy cannonading throughout Monday night and Tuesday, in the direction of Fort Wright. It is supposed that gunboats from New Orleans had attacked our fleet.

A serious skirmish took place between the advance guard, 5000 strong, and a large body of rebels, 5 miles from Corinth, Federalists victorious. Cannonading still heard when steamer left. No particulars as to loss &c.

Cairo, April 30.

A refugee brings Memphis papers of the 26th, which, however, contain but little matter of interest, further than the confirmation of the surrender of New Orleans. The Arkansas grumbles that the rebel government suppresses the details in regard to the affair, and says nothing but the bare facts of the surrender are known. The same paper says that the southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defenses, and it is generally admitted that the federal army can be no longer successful.

It also insinuates a lack of confidence in the stability of the southern confederacy, by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate, while purchases can be made with the currency now in circulation, which is principally rebel treasury notes.

The conscription law is being enforced, and Union citizens are secreted themselves or trying to avoid its operations. Memphis is represented by this refugee to be in the highest state of excitement, anticipating the advent of the Yankee from either side at any moment.

Merchants of strong and avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security, and large numbers of families are moving away daily.

All the public stores have been put in readiness for immediate destruction at the slightest notice. The idea of burning the town is abandoned, the determined opposition of the property owners and municipal authorities being too great to be overcome.

It is currently stated in Memphis that Beauregard has not to exceed 30,000 effective men at Corinth, and there is no hope of his successfully resisting Gen. Halleck, who is believed to have an army at least 200,000 strong, admirably armed and equipped, and composed of the best fighting stock in the north.

A common expression is that Halleck is fooling with Beauregard, as a cat plays with a mouse preparatory to gobbling it up. The southwest is admitted to be conquered, and people are generally preparing themselves to submit. The fall of New Orleans destroyed their last hope of success.

As my informant left Memphis, it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans were in sight, and were bound on the river to join Hollis' fleet at Fort Pillow. This has undoubtedly been accomplished, and as is stated in my former dispatch, an account for the heavy cannonading heard in that direction on Monday and Tuesday.

The joint committee on the conduct of the war made a lengthy report regarding treatment by rebels at Manassas, of remains of officers and soldiers killed there. They say the facts disclosed are of a painful, repulsive and shocking character; that the rebels have crowned this rebellion by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. Investigations have established this beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character, some of them occupy high positions in the army, and some of them high positions in civil life. Differing in political sentiments, their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and judgement. Our own people and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes which in all their deeds exceeds the worst excesses of the Sepoys in India. The outrages on the dead will revive the recollections of the cruelties to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were buried in many cases, naked with their faces downward. They were left to decay in the open air, their bones being carried off as trophies, sometimes as the testimony proves, to be used as personal ornaments, and one witness deliberately avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a secessionist, to be used as a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Wm. Allen Bryant, of Virginia, nephew of Gov. James Barbour, has been appointed chief of the bureau of inspection of the department.

The vote in the senate refusing, by four majority, to refer the subject of confiscation of rebel property to a select committee, was regarded as a test vote between the friends and opponents of the measure, and a triumph of the former.

HARRISBURG, Va., April 29.

Three thousand rebels, under Edward Johnson, formerly of the federal army, are posted a few miles from Staunton, but in a position easily accessible to and escape in case of Gen. Milroy's approach.

the police in that city had arrested R. A. Detzke, who is alleged to have murdered Sigmund Felder, a German jeweler, and robbed him of nearly \$100,000 in gold, diamonds, and about the middle of October, 1861.

Special to Tribune from Cairo.—Packet Diligence, from Tiptonville, reports an alarming stage of water in the Mississippi. Hundreds of houses on the bank of the river at that place and New Madrid, are submerged. Thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs are washed away. Many families are living in flat boats. Everywhere along the river there is very great suffering in consequence of the unprecedented flood. The whole of Columbus, up to the foot of the fortifications, is overflowed. Water is running into the windows of houses. Hickman is also suffering greatly. Fortifications at Island No. 10 and upon the main land opposite, are all above water, excepting the lower battery, where a large amount of cannon and heavy ordnance stores, captured from the rebels on the shore is still lying in the bayou and cannot be removed until the water subsides. Point Pleasant is entirely drowned out.

Memphis papers of the 26th say, that at a convention of planters, held at Selma, Alabama, it was unanimously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to five hundred pounds for each hand employed, and advising the cultivation of breadstuffs instead; recommended a levy of a tax of \$25 per bale, and a similar tax on all amounts of cotton declared in Eastern Tennessee. Columbus, Georgia, works are turning out six cannon a day. General Albert Pike has issued an order compelling his Indian allies for gallantry at Pea Ridge.

New York, April 30.

The City of Washington, from Queens-town, 17th, arrived here at an early hour this morning. The news is mainly anticipated.

Fortress Monroe, April 29.

The Charleston Mercury says that nine schooners left the city on the previous day, to run the blockade. The Guide, Waverly, and two others were taken. The crew of the Guide was landed on Gibbs Island, on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by our pickets, who were under the supposition that they were Yankees. David Kauffer of Augusta was killed. The three other vessels were sent to Port Royal.

The gunboat Mount Vernon arrived from the blockade of Wilmington, on Sunday night. She left there the Jamestown and Victoria. The Cambridge sailed hence for Wilmington, on Sunday. The Mount Vernon's boilers are defective, but she will return to her station in a few days. There is but little news. Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels, in expectation of an attack. The schooner Kate, from Nassau, was captured by the Mount Vernon, about two weeks ago, while attempting to run the blockade.

HARRISBURG, Va., April 29.

Through secession channels it is learned that the governor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned in Richmond two weeks ago, on account of his Union sentiments.

It was observed to-day that Jackson had removed his wagon trains back some six miles, since yesterday, indicating his intention to retire still further rearward, or, else, entertaining a dread of an attack on him by our forces. A squadron of cavalry was the only rebel force discovered, to day, on the right side of the Shenandoah. These, with one wagon, entered the village of Macgawhystown, where they remained till about dark. They came by the Port Republic route. We have nothing confirmatory of the occupation of Staunton by Gen. Milroy. The rebels still too high to attempt a passage with safety. A dense smoke was seen in that direction, to day, but the cause is unknown.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in accordance with the recommendation of General Halleck, has been nominated for a major general.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, May 1.

The river rose two inches in the last 24 hours. The steamer Belle Island arrived from Pittsburg Landing with dates to Wednesday noon. A reconnaissance in force was made yesterday morning from the right wing, four miles this side of Purdy, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and met a force of rebel cavalry, who fled in great disorder, and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy, our forces taking possession of the town, burnt two bridges, ran the locomotive and the cars into the river, and then retired, having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth, which has been a great source for rebel supplies.

Chicago, May 1.

Special to Times.—Fort Wright, 30th.—There has been no change in the outward appearance of things at this place in the last two days, certain indications now point to a speedy termination of our protracted siege, am not at liberty to say how soon. A deserter, to-day, from the rebel fleet says the vessel to which he was attached has been employed nearly a week past, cruising between Memphis and the fort, and in the cotton every lot discovered was burned. The loads varied from 50 to 60 bales. The aggregate destroyed is several thousand bales.

The Montgomery rebel gunboat fleet, from New Orleans, arrived off the fort and joined Hollis' fleet. They have now a sufficient strong force to make a show of resistance.

New York, May 1.

The Herald says: We have received information from a reliable source that certain parties in this city are giving practical aid and comfort to the rebels. If our information be correct, two secessionists recently arrived here from the south, brought a quantity of tobacco valued at and sold here for \$300,000, and the invested in army clothing and hats for the rebels. These goods were sent from the city yesterday to a small town south of Nashville, where they will be taken in charge by the rebel authorities. The boxes containing them are marked with a diamond four. If the authorities on the hip of route exercise due vigilance the goods may be intercepted.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

World's Special.—The Petersburg Express of day before yesterday, has a long editorial regarding the loss at New Orleans, and says the city was captured by our gunboats, being encased with wet bales of hay that hot and cold water were of no use, the Louisiana, mounting 22 guns, was sunk, the Express says, by our steel pointed conical shot. The cotton was destroyed by fire and the sugar waiting in the river. The specie in the banks was all removed from the city when Gen. Lovell retreated from the city.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

House.—Mr. Blair, of Missouri, called up the bill recently reported from the military committee, authorizing the appointment of a board of fortifications to provide for the sea coast and other defenses of the United States, and other purposes, an abstract of which was published on the 26th of April. Mr. Blair explained the provisions of the bill and in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made. It also provides that the money shall be expended on such work of defense as shall be recommended by the commission proposed to be

created by the bill. Consideration of bill postponed until Tuesday week.

St. Louis, May 1.

Col. Jennison received a letter yesterday from a senator at Washington, which stated in explicit terms that an order relieving Gen. Sturgis and Denver of their commands in Kansas had been forwarded from the war department. Jennison was yesterday released of his personal parole and is now only obliged to report by letter under this liberty. He expects to leave to day for Washington city.

St. Louis, May 1.

The 24th cavalry, from Forsyth, destroyed the extensive saltpetre manufactories near Yellville, Arkansas, and burned the buildings. Lieut. Hexox, of the 4th Iowa cavalry, was killed, and one private wounded, in the skirmish with the rebels.

Large quantities of supplies which had been stored for rebel use, and a number of deserters and jayhawkers hiding in the mountains, were captured by Gen. Curtis' command.

Major Hubbard, with 146 men, of the 1st Major, Cavalry, routed Colonels Coffey and Stainwright and 600 Indians at Neosho on the 26th, killing and wounding thirty, taking sixty-two prisoners, seventy horses and a large quantity of arms.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.

Positive information is received of the recovery of Gov. Harvey's body. It is on the way home. A military dispatch reports that the captured rebel gunboat, the Monitor, surrendered and in the hands of Burnside. Same dispatches say—Beauregard had evacuated Corinth and had fallen back on Memphis.

HELVESVILLE, Ala., via LOUISVILLE, May 1.

Ben. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:—The captured rebel gunboat, the Monitor, surrendered and in the hands of Burnside. Same dispatches say—Beauregard had evacuated Corinth and had fallen back on Memphis.

Immediately forming our line of battle on the right side of a wooded hill, with 500 yards of the works constructed to defend the bridge, at our first fire the rebels broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed; then attempted to fire the further extremity, but the volunteers, at my call, pushed forward into the fire and saved the bridge. From the island to the main shore we could not save it. It is of small moment, its length being but 450 feet. Prisoners report five regiments of infantry and 180 cavalry stationed at the bridge. This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while in all Alabama, north of the Tennessee river, floats no flag but the old flag.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHELL,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 30.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Movements continue. The roads are hard and require a great deal of work for heavy trains. The reconnaissance to Purdy was successful. They destroyed two bridges on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, captured one locomotive and a train of men. (Signed) THOS. A. SCOTT,

Assistant Secretary.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Macon, May 1.

A flag of truce from Craney Island, this afternoon, brought down an English noble, and a general newspaper, giving the particulars of the capture of Fort Macon, and some additional particulars of the fall of New Orleans of other interesting items. The Norfolk Day Book, of this, Thursday, morning says:—No telegraphic messages were received last night. The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday, has the following in confirmation of the report of the fall of Fort Macon telegraphed from here yesterday. We have just learned that the fire upon the fort was opened a quarter before six o'clock on Friday morning, and that the engagement between the fort and the federal batteries was kept up until seven o'clock that evening, when the fort became wholly untenable and was surrendered, as above stated. All the guns inside the fort opposite to the side attacked, were dismounted, and all but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy's batteries were also dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was within 1100 yards of the fort. The right and left flanking batteries were more distant.

It turns out that the report of 15 of our men having been killed in a scout some days since, against the enemy's pickets, is untrue. One man only was wounded, and none killed until Friday last, the day of the attack upon the fort. From other accounts it is gathered that during the bombardment of Fort Macon seven rebels were killed and a great many wounded. Col. White and 150 men were released on parole by Gen. Burnside.

A Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express under date of April 30th says: All were expecting to hear something from the Merrimack this morning, but the Norfolk Day Book is silent.

The Petersburg Express says that many rumors were in circulation, yesterday, among them one of the evacuation of Memphis and Corinth; also the report of the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by General Burnside.

Generals Breckinridge and Hindman have been made major generals, and Col. W. A. Beal, a brigadier general.

The Richmond Despatch of yesterday says: The panic on the subject of a scarcity of food is one of the most causeless imaginable. The road from Danville to Greenboro is rapidly constructing and will open North Carolina, Tennessee, and even Georgia and South Carolina, for supplies to feed the whole state of Virginia. How causeless the above panic alluded to may be inferred from the fact that in an adjoining column of the same paper is chronicled a sale of butter at \$1.10 per pound in the city of Richmond.

Seven domestic traitors and one recaptured Confederate soldier, arrived at Richmond, yesterday. The former belonged to an Ohio regiment and were captured in Bath county, Virginia.

The Richmond Despatch, of yesterday, records the execution as a spy, on the 29th of April, of Timothy Webster. Mrs. Webster, who was arrested with her husband, is still at Castle. Webster is said to have been the first spy yet executed by the rebels. What if the federal government should commence hanging spies.

cleaned from the papers: Com. Farragut had proposed terms of capitulation to Mayor Monroe, which the latter accepted, and the city of New Orleans was at last accounts held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Pontchartrain. Information was received at Norfolk, yesterday, that Captain McIntosh, the supposed commander of the gunboat Louisiana at New Orleans, had been badly wounded. When or where was not stated. From the same source it was also learned that Capt. Thos. Huger, supposed to be the commander of the McRae, was mortally wounded in the same engagement.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Peterson's detector announced the counterfeiting of a five dollar bill on the Bull's Head Bank of New York. It is an excellent imitation.

The Markets.

New York, May 2.

Flour receipts 1182 barrels, market 5c better; sales 7,000 barrels, 5/5 5/10 superfine western 5/25 a 5/50 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 1,650 bushels market very quiet and prices tended upward with no supply offering.

THE SOLDIERS.—We have been regaled, during the last few days, with a sight of "the soldiers," and quite a novelty it was, too, up here on the prairie, where we have heretofore been so little disturbed by "war's rude alarms." The Kansas first passed through on Sunday—the 12th Wisconsin on Monday, the Kansas 7th and Wisconsin 13th on Tuesday, and the Kansas second is expected up to-day. We had the pleasure of shaking by the hand a number of old acquaintances of the different regiments—among them Lt. Col. Leonard, Adjutant Nash, and Lt. Tracy, of the first, Adjutant Prouditt, of the 12th, Maj. Harriett and several of the "boys" of the seventh; Maj. Bigney, Capt. Rucker, Capt. Randall, Lieut. Wemple, and others.

They are all equipped for a march over the plains, New Mexico being understood to be their destination. It is rather trying to the men to forego the active campaign and splendid opportunities to distinguish themselves that are constantly occurring in the Mississippi and eastern departments, and be thus immured in a comparatively obscure and unimportant action, but obedience is the soldiers' first law, and they submit with as good a grace as the case will admit.

We trust, however, that the order for that campaign if issued, may be revoked, and these brave fellows be permitted to occupy more conspicuous fields, and share the laurels which their comrades in arms are elsewhere gathering.—Topeka Record, April 23d.

ESCAPE OF THREE PRISONERS.—This morning a person who had seen and closely scanned the prisoners at Camp Randall, met two individuals heading for the country, which from their attire, he was sure belonged to Camp Randall. He named the circumstance, and it became noised around that eight had escaped from Camp Randall. We understand that the commanding officers have discovered that fact, but the prisoners are missing. This discovery has caused extra strictness in granting admission to the camp, and the old passes are cancelled.—Madison Patriot.

The population of New Orleans in 1860 numbered 174,488, of whom 14,475 were slaves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!

We have this day received another lot of Wall Paper, some of the most beautiful and cheap ever exhibited in this city. We know no competition in quality, style and price. O. J. DEARBORN, Corner of Jackson & Smith's new block, mad21st

Grand Display of Millinery Goods!

MISS REYNOLDS begs to inform the ladies of Janesville and vicinity that she has just returned from the eastern markets with the latest and most beautiful styles of Millinery Goods to be found in any of New York city. Her stock consists chiefly of the latest styles of French Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, Ruffles, French and American Flowers, Broad Lace, Bird Eggs, and all the latest novelties in the millinery line. Prices reduced to suit the times. Miss Reynolds, 304-1/2 Madison St.

Straw Goods! Straw Goods!!

A beautiful selection of Fine Split Straw Bonnets, both white and colored; Fine Straw Willows, Brides, Petticoats, &c. Also an extensive stock of Pearl Clip Collars, Empire Turbans, Brown Canton Willows and Pedal Hats, &c. Miss Reynolds, 304-1/2 Madison St.

Miss Reynolds now has on hand the new styles of Bonnets, and now so much more in the western cities, the sale of which is exclusively confined to her establishment.

Bonnets Bleached and Trimmed for 50c, which will look well as new.

Dresses Made or Cut to Order.

It is now fully understood that the best variety of goods, the most carefully executed work and the cheapest in this city will always be found at the Millinery Store, 304-1/2 Madison St. H. REYNOLDS.

LIST OF LETTERS



LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Omaha, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Louis, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Louis, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Louis, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Paul, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
St. Louis, through,	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Gov. Harvey's Body Recovered.

Private dispatches, received at a late hour last night, from Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, state that Gov. Harvey's body has been found, and is on its way to Wisconsin.

These dispatches were from Col. Wood, of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, and the captain of the boat who has charge of the body. We have no reason to doubt the genuineness of this information. Next to the loss of the life of our late governor, the fact that his body was unrecovered from the devouring flood, was most keenly felt, and the statement that it has at last been found, will be received with a mournful satisfaction by his relatives, and the whole people of the state.

The Services Yesterday.

The services at Lappin's Hall yesterday were conducted according to the order published by the committee of arrangements, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather the hall was filled. They were, throughout, of a deeply interesting character, and appropriate to the occasion which inspired them. The eulogy of Mr. Sloan was an earnest, timely tribute to the many public and private virtues of the deceased, and impressive in its allusions to the circumstances connected with his death.

The following are the resolutions reported to the meeting, and which were adopted by it:

WHEREAS, By an overruling Providence, Hon. Louis P. HARVEY, a citizen of Rock county, and governor of the state of Wisconsin, while on a mission of mercy to our citizen soldiery, wounded at the late battle near Pittsburg Landing, in the state of Tennessee, came to a sudden, and seemingly, untimely death. And

WHEREAS, By his fine social qualities, as well as by his many excellent private virtues, he had endeared himself to the citizens of this county particularly, and of the state of Wisconsin generally; and had, during his public life in the state of his adoption, by a strict adherence to rectitude and honor, and by the close application of a highly cultivated and masterly mind, proven himself both a faithful and able state officer. Therefore

Resolved, By the citizens of Janesville and the surrounding country, that we deeply deplore the death of our Governor, our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, and that we will ever cherish in our memories fond recollections of him who had so well merited our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That in the death of Louis P. Harvey the state of Wisconsin has lost an able and upright legislator; and that his public acts, during the brief period he was permitted to occupy the position of governor of the state, meet our most hearty approval, and give a full assurance that the citizens of Wisconsin did not misjudge him, when they called him to fill their highest state office.

Resolved, That we tender to his surviving companion in her bereavement, our sympathies, our condolence, and our prayers, trusting that she may be divinely sustained in her deep affliction, and be comforted in the hope that her temporal loss has proven his eternal gain.

Resolved, That while we entertain entire confidence in the honesty and ability of Hon. Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor, who, by virtue of our state constitution, has now become the governor of the state; yet we fully realize, that in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him by the death of the late executive, he has very great and responsible duties to perform, which will require upon his part much diligence and great prudence; and that he shall have our prayers, that he may be able, so far as shall be incumbent upon him, to direct the helm of state aright.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,  
WILLIAM H. EBBERTS,  
L. F. PATTERSON,  
Committee.

Sometime hereafter when people are complaining that the season is the latest and the weather the worst they ever knew, they may be reminded that yesterday May was ushered in by a cold rain which varied its monotony by a short but lively snow storm.

DEATH IN CAMP RANDALL.—There have been sixteen deaths in Camp Randall among the rebel prisoners since their arrival there.

COL. ALBION.—Col. Albion, of the 18th Wisconsin, who was killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was of heroic ancestry. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a member of Washington's body-guard.

MILITARY.—The ladies will find something interesting to them in the advertisement of Miss Reynolds. We invite their attention to it.

DEATH IN THE 13th REGIMENT.—We learn that Isaac A. Randolph, a member of Capt. Roger's company, died at Lawrence on the 23d ult. He was a resident of the town of Harmony prior to his enlistment.

MEDICAL STORES.—The United States medical purveyor has sent a full supply of medicines and hospital stores to Camp Randall for 7,000 troops and 1,500 prisoners. There are now 1,181 prisoners there.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY, Col. Daniels, has been ordered to active service. It has gone to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

THE IMPERIAL SUGAR CANE.—A correspondent from Rockford, who raised the Imperial variety of sugar cane last year, urges its cultivation. He says it is earlier, is sweeter and makes better sugar and syrup. Plant four feet one way, drill the other way, one foot apart, three or four seeds in a hill; plant and cultivate as you do corn, and let all the suckers grow.

Our Troops in New Orleans.

A battalion of marines from the fleet have occupied the city of New Orleans.—Gen. Butler has possession of Lake Pontchartrain, but does not appear to have reached the city, at the latest accounts.

A Famine in Rebeldom.

The rebels in Virginia are in a panic about food. When the railroads are blocked all around them, their sources of supply will be cut off. Their army having eaten out the substance of the people, must also, soon begin to enquire where its rations are coming from.

CAPTURE OF THE PRISONERS.—The prisoners who escaped from Camp Randall have been captured. They were on their way to Waterloo, Jefferson county, where one of them had formerly resided. When arrested, they were comfortably proceeding on their way in a wagon. The two prisoners (says the Madison Patriot) on their return to camp walked through the city tied together with a rope, presenting a miserable appearance. They will be set to digging under a guard as a punishment for the attempt, and from what we hear it is probable that they will be kept busy during their stay in camp. Both of them are of northern birth, one hailing from Waterloo, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and the other from Canada. The Waterloo man's name is Living, and he worked for a time on a farm at Aztalan, Jefferson county. They escaped from a portion of the hospital near the fence, which it is supposed they entered under pretence of seeing some friends.

The roll of the prisoners is now regularly called over at morning and night and the arrangements of admission and departure to and from the camp are stricter than before. The old passes are cancelled and the number of new ones issued is small.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At six o'clock Wednesday evening Geo. C. Buck, an engineer on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, was instantly killed in front of the passenger depot in this city. He had been employed on the road between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, but had "changed off" temporarily to this end of the road. When the accident occurred he was to run the Monroe train out, and the fireman was bringing the cars to the depot preparatory to starting. Mr. Buck was standing on the platform of the depot, and the train had nearly stopped, when he somehow fell on the track, between two freight cars. A wheel passed over him, nearly severing his head from the body, breaking his back and one arm. When taken up he was dead. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Buck leaves a crippled wife and an infant child in Milwaukee, who were entirely dependent upon him for support. His wife was the widow of an engineer who was killed four years ago on the Galena and Chicago road.

Recruiting Not Stopped.

Recruits for the 8th regiment of infantry, United States army, will continue to be received at the recruiting station, No. 2, Hyatt House. G. V. S. Aiken, Lieut. April 29/61.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, or BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, receipts of all kinds of grain were light to-day. Receipts of wheat were about 1000 bushels, which sold at 73¢ for milling grades and 72¢ for shipping, closing with good demand at full rates. No change to note in corn prices.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good choice milling spring 73¢; shipping grades 72¢.

BARLEY—good to extra 37¢; per 50 lbs., common to fair 36¢.

OATS—pure white dent 22¢; per 50 lbs., yellow and mixed lots 18¢; and 16¢ per 50 lbs.

RYE—in moderate demand at 28¢ per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—in good request at 28¢ per 50 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Newmarket and Pinkney 25¢; per bushel, common qualities 16¢.

BUTTER—plenty, good to choice roll 14¢; 100 lbs., creamery 15¢.

EGGS—fresh, in good demand, 12¢ per dozen.

HIDES—green, to 45¢; dry, 32¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 24¢, per 100 lbs.

To Tax-Payers of the CITY OF JANEVILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that tax lists containing the assessments of 1861, will be sold at public sale, for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, have been committed to the undersigned treasurer of said city for collection; and the said treasurer will receive payment of the taxes in said lists, at his office, over the grocery store of R. L. Pearson, in said city until the third Monday in May, 1862.

S. FORD, Jr., Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

Metropolitan Steam Dye Works.

Sidney Kalisch, No. 105 South Canal street, between Monroe and Adams.

DYER AND CLEANER.

All work done in this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Orders by express promptly attended to.

Silk & Woollen Goods, Grapes Shawls, &c.

All work done in this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Orders by express promptly attended to.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."

HEALTH & STRENGTH SECURED, BY THE USE OF THE

Great Spring and Summer Medicine, DR. LANGLEY'S

ROOT AND HERB BITTERS,

Compound of Sassafras, Wild Cherry, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Turpentine, Rhubarb, Mandarin, Dandelion, &c., all of which are so compounded as to act on the system in a most beneficial manner.

THE effect of this medicine is most wonderful—it acts directly upon the bowels and blood, removing all obstructions from the internal organs, stimulating them to healthy action, renovating the foundations of life, purifying the blood, cleansing it from all humors, and causing it to circulate in every part of the body, restoring the invalid to health and usefulness. It cures and eradicates from the system, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Gout, Hemorrhoids, and every disease arising from impure blood, Headache, Dizziness, Piles, Heartburn, Weakness, Fatigue, Indigestion, and every ailment, and is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases.

More than 1,000,000 have been cured by this medicine. It is highly recommended by Physicians everywhere. Try it, and you will never regret it. Only 50 cents for a quart. Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Orders addressed to J. O. LANGLEY, or G. O. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

G. O. C. LANGLEY, Agent, People's Drug Store, Janesville.

WAR CLAIMS.

THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims.

Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers, for Arrears, and Claims of Widows and Orphan Children, for a reasonable compensation. Office of L. J. B. BROWN, Janesville, Wis. R. J. BROWN, Attorney at Law.

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WAR CLAIMS.

THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims.

Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers, for Arrears, and Claims of Widows and Orphan Children, for a reasonable compensation. Office of L. J. B. BROWN, Janesville, Wis. R. J. BROWN, Attorney at Law.

First in Field and Last in Battle.

FREE EXHIBITION.

at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

where the largest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

will be exhibited to the community at large

FREE OF CHARGE,

and at such extreme

LOW PRICES

that it will furnish the oldest inhabitant. My stock comprises the handsomest assortment of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

of every kind, variety, style and color, made up expressly for this market.

Pants! Pants!

can be found at this institution in such immense variety that the most difficult can always be suited.

VESTS! VESTS!

I have the handsomest and most fashionable assortment to be found anywhere, of every style and kind too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE PENTON,

who is at the head of my

Merchant Tailoring Department,

is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent taste, and will warrant a

PERFECT FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Hats and Caps!

I have just received a large and splendid assortment and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. My stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

cannot be surpassed by the largest establishment east and which will be sold at prices that will surprise the novice, and all other goods in proportion.

Notwithstanding all the humbug puffing and blowing of the one horse shop in the clothing business, the

Young America

is bound to

UNDERSELL THEM ALL,

and as long as the

Stars and Stripes Shall Wave

I'll assure the community that the country is safe, and if you want to get any

Good and Substantial Clothing

call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and you will get them

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

ap234w2m M. HARSH, Proprietor.

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

THE firm of Henning & Thomas having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business as the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. It is now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

Children's and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

with, as usual, receive special attention, and the present proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the reputation established by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all times an article that for durability of wear, quality of stock and neatness of fit will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal countenance heretofore given the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and the public generally to give him a call.

R. THOMAS, ap224w1f Janesville, April 22d, 1862.

HOOP SKIRTS.

THIS day received a large invoice of Bradley's Celebrated Ladies' Hoop Skirts and Children's

and other popular styles of

HOOP SKIRTS.

Call and see them. (ap21d1f) O. K. BENNETT.

New Styles

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Celebrated Skirts!

JUST received, The Patent Spiral, Lace Gored, &c., of Lamoore, Rogers, Diamond Point, &c., Diamond Point, and other styles, made in white, gray and black, of all sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children, of Superior quality and Manufacture.

Also, 1,000 dozen of the

Latest Style Skirts.

ap224w1f SMITH & BOSTWICK.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!

Miss Margaret B. West,

Teacher of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest and most approved principles. Particular attention paid to time and style. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupils' residences.

Residence (to be Mr. Beer's corner of High and Wall streets, opposite the residence of M. S. Pritchard, Esq.

April 18th, 1862. ap21d1f

TAKE NOTICE.

Credit Business Played Out.

ON and after this date we shall sell strictly for cash. All accounts due us must be settled immediately or they will be left for collection.

JACKMAN & ALDEN, ap21d1f Farmers' Mills, Janesville, April 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN!

I am now opening the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

ever brought to Janesville, comprising the very

Latest Styles and Best Materials,

which must and will be sold

EXTREMELY LOW

for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side.

ap21d1f J. R. BEALE.

WARRANTED DRESS FOR SALE.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS

and

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

AT THE

New York Cash Store,

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE!

Over 200 Pieces

JUST RECEIVED.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE

Largest Stock

of the above goods ever before

OFFERED FOR SALE

In this city. The

CARPET TRADE

having become a

REGULAR INSTITUTION

In our trade, we have concluded to

DO THE CARPET BUSINESS

of Janesville this spring. Persons keeping a

FEW ROLLS

of carpet will stand a

POOR CHANCE







MISCELLANEOUS.  
 NISSENVILLE, Conn., Feb. 1, 1861.  
 MR. SPALDING, SIR:  
 I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them  
 well that I want you to send me two dollars worth  
 more.  
 Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave  
 a few out of the first box I got from you.  
 Send the Pills by mail, and oblige  
 Yours truly servant,  
 JAMES KENNEDY.  
 HARTFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.  
 MR. SPALDING, SIR:  
 I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic  
 Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.  
 Yours respectfully,  
 MARY ANN STOKICHOUSE.  
 SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.,  
 January 18, 1861.  
 II. O. SPALDING, SIR:  
 You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic  
 Pills. Send them immediately.  
 Respectfully yours,  
 J. H. B. SIMONS.  
 P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them  
 very excellent.  
 DEAN TERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.  
 HENRY O. SPALDING, SIR:  
 I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring  
 your Cephalic Pills before my customers, and my cus-  
 tomers. If you have anything of the kind, please send  
 to me.  
 One of my customers, who is subject to severe Stomach  
 Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an  
 attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.  
 Respectfully yours,  
 W. B. WILKES.  
 REYNOLDSBURGH, FRANKLIN CO. OHIO,  
 January 9, 1861.  
 HENRY O. SPALDING,  
 No. 48 Cedar at N. Y.  
 DEAR SIR:  
 Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send  
 box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. W. C.  
 Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.  
 For this small work I'll at a charm—cure Headache  
 a most instant.  
 Truly yours,  
 WM. C. FILLER.  
 YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.  
 MR. SPALDING, SIR:  
 Not long since I sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills  
 for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constipation  
 and received the same, and they had so good an effect  
 that I was induced to send for more.  
 Please send by return mail. Direct to  
 A. R. WHEELER,  
 Ypsilanti, Mich.  
 From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.  
 Cephalic Pills became the object for which the  
 were made, viz: cure of headache in all its forms.  
 From the Examiner, Norfolk,  
 They have been found in more than a thousand cases  
 of various success.  
 From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.  
 If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache  
 send for a box (Cephalic Pills), so that you may have  
 them in case of an attack.  
 A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED  
 GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.  
 SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!  
 SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!  
 SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!  
 SAVE THE PEOPLE!  
 MONOYI! DISPATCH!  
 "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."  
 As accidents will happen, even in well regulated fam-  
 ilies, it is very desirable to have some cheap and con-  
 venient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.  
 SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE  
 meets all such emergencies, and no household can af-  
 ford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the  
 sticking point.  
 "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."  
 N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25  
 cents.  
 Address,  
 HENRY C. SPALDING,  
 No. 13 CEDAR Street, New York.  
 CAUTION.  
 As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to  
 palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my  
 PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to ex-  
 amine before purchasing, and see that the full name,  
 H. C. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is  
 on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling  
 counterfeits.  
 H. C. SPALDING.

**J. C. WHELOCK,**  
Wholesale Dealer,  
**Liquors, Wines, Cigars,**  
**Corn-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,**  
**Fruits, ETC., ETC.**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CHOICEST KINDS OF  
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica,  
St. Croix and New England Rum,  
an endless variety of fine imported Wine. The  
brands of Champagne, London Porter and Scotch  
Whisky are long tried and well known in Java, which will be  
and a most excellent drink for invalids.—Currant  
Nuts East India Beer, Old Kentucky Whiskey,  
Bourbon and Buckle Whiskey, Virginia and Pennsylvania  
Monticello Whiskey, New Jersey Clear Brandy.  
**Great Western Depot for**  
**Ginger Wine, Longworth's Sparkling and Still**  
**Waters, Hottel's Stomach Bitters,**  
**Wolf's Seltzer Schnapps,**  
**Kirschwasser, Currant Juice,**  
**Berry Brandies,**  
**all at**  
**EASTERN JAVINA PRICES.**  
The best assortment of Bottled Liquors, Wines,  
Cordials, &c. In the West, some of which have been intro-  
duced over eight years.  
Our Old Blend, Layton's Black, Main street oppo-  
site old Stage House, Janesville, Wis.

**—IN—**  
**The Prices**  
**—OF—**  
**SINGER & CO.'S**  
**STANDARD MACHINES,**

Well known to be the best for  
**Manufacturing Purposes:**

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly  
sold at \$90,  
**Reduced to \$70.**

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly  
sold at \$100,  
**Reduced to \$7**

**Singer's Letter A Machine,**

'Tis the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing  
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with  
cabinet), and beautifully ornamented,  
**FIFTY DOLLARS.**

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and ap-  
plication for manufacturing purposes.  
Our No. 3 machine is especially adapted to all  
kinds of light and heavy

**LEATHER WORK,**

Coffrage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Har-  
ness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size and work  
more than twice as fast under it, much more so than the large  
stamped dunks. There is scarcely any part of a Trim-  
mer's stitching that cannot be better done with them  
by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is  
very great. The table under these machines is 24 inch  
long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual  
quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast  
as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machine, the special  
attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all  
others who want machines for light Manufacturing pur-  
poses. They embody the principles of the standard  
machines like those, they are infinitely stich, and  
are re-fitted to be as celebrated for Family Sewing  
and light manufacturing purposes as our standard ma-  
chines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand

**Seaming Gunter, Silk Twist, Linen**  
**and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best**  
**Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.**

We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn  
all persons using our machines not to buy any other.  
We know that there are needles sold of the most inferi-  
or quality, at higher prices than we charge for the best,  
the needles sold by us are manufactured especially for  
our machines. A bad needle may render the best ma-  
chine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch  
offices are furnished with the

**GENUINE ARTICLE.**

In case of retail purchases, the money may be sent in  
postage stamps or bank notes.

\* \* \* Correspondents will please write their names  
distinctly. It is all important that you should in no  
manner be deceived by cheap imitations. Write care-  
fully. All persons requiring information about Sewing  
machines, their size, price, working qualities, and the  
best method of purchasing, can obtain it by sending  
us one, or any four Branch Offices for a copy of

**I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,**

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. It  
will be sent Gratis

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with  
the two profits of benefiting the public concerned.  
The public here are swayed by spurious machines  
made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from  
their being coated to the smallest piece, had poor qual-  
ity. Their makers never took means to do their work well,  
they are hid away in secret places, where it would be  
impossible to have at their command any other ma-  
chine. We have now taken up the matter, and we are  
making, and having extensive manufacturing establish-  
ments, that good machines can be made at moderate  
prices. Our machinery appliances, like every thing else, are  
always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost  
considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair.  
Therefore, if you purchase a machine, make these sec-  
ureties of correction attain at all rates of speed, simplicity of  
construction, great durability and rapidity of operation,  
and the machine shall be yours. If you choose, these sec-  
urities at qualities must be made of the best metal and finish-  
ment such as to perfection. We have the ways and means, on a  
grand scale, to produce what we promise.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread it  
may concern, will find that those having the above  
qualities not only work well at rapid as well as slow  
rates of speed, but last long in the finest possible work-  
ing order. Our machines, as made by us, will earn  
for themselves well less labor than any others. Neither  
in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper  
than any other machine as a gift.

**Local Agents Wanted.**

**I. M. SINGER & CO.,**  
488 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 60 Clark Street.  
Milwaukee Office, - 17 Newhall House.

**LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.**

Mr. W. O. GREEN, : : : : Beloit  
J. F. ADAMS, : : : : Janesville.  
McDonaldiff

**FURS!**

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

**All Kinds of Fur**

**AT**

**BEAL'S**

**Cheaper Than Ever.**

**LADIES' FURS,**

A splendid Stock—Closing Out at

**Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.**

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**  
**SEWING MACHINES**  
WITH  
Improvements, at Reduced Prices

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company  
having gained all their suits at law, with furnish-  
ing manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the  
machine be benefited thereby, and have accordingly  
reduced the

**PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES.**

After this date they will be sold at rates that will  
be a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, applied in-  
stantly. And the expense of making sales, such prices as will  
enable them to make first class machines, and as hereto-  
fore, guarantee them in every particular.

**HENRY R. AGENT.**  
Main street, Janesville.

**ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS**  
For Sale at this Office.

[illegible][illegible]



Advertisement for Cephalic Pills, featuring testimonials and product information. The ad is organized into columns with various headlines like 'Farmers, Look Here!', 'The Great Bargain Store', and 'W. G. Wheelock, Men & Boys Custom Made Clothing!'. It includes detailed descriptions of the pills' benefits for various ailments, a list of local agents, and information about the publisher, W. B. Wilkes.